

eral secretary in the Y. M. C. A., preparatory to sending him to the foreign field. In Jersey City 18 signed the pledge in one day.

"Altogether I have spoken 41 times since college closed. Providence used me as the means of putting the 'plan' in 15 places. All but two or three of these adopted the plan in toto, undertaking the full support of a missionary. The sum thus raised for the various foreign boards is about \$8,000. God also raised up twenty-six new volunteers, 20 men and six young women. I disposed of 34 copies of 'The Evangelization of the World,' and received several orders for the *MISSIONARY REVIEW OF THE WORLD*. The work to me personally has proved an inestimable blessing, drawing me closer to the divine help and guidance. I wish all volunteers would take up this method of awakening interest and stirring up their own ardor in 'the crowning work of the century.'"

II.—GENERAL MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

Africa.—Slave-hunters and missionaries.

For some time past the missionaries in Nyassaland have had to defend themselves against Arab slave-hunters. Not only so, but in their heroic stand against the merciless man-stealers they have been hampered by the representatives of a so-called civilizer power. The Portuguese who occupy adjacent territory, being apparently anxious to annex Nyassaland itself, are well content that the slaver should not only well-nigh exterminate the natives, but do his best or worst to drive the missionaries off the coveted land. In this extremity it was decided to approach the British Government. To this end a deputation, representing the joint committees of the Established, Free and United Presbyterian churches of Scotland, the Universities Mission and the African Lakes Company, waited upon Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office on Friday. The deputation, a most influential one, made up of representative men from the Scottish churches, together with several members of Parliament, was introduced by Lord Balfour, who expressed the hope that the British Government would not allow the interests of this country in Nyassaland to be abandoned to Portugal. Rev. Dr. Scott presented a memorial to the Premier, signed by 11,006 ministers and elders in the three Scottish churches, setting forth the extent of their missionary effort on the shores of the Nyassa, and in the district known as the Shiré Highlands, pointing out the dangers which beset the missions, especially from the Portuguese, who threaten to annex the country, and urging upon Her Majesty's Government the necessity of taking steps to insure that the missions should be permitted to continue their Christian work undisturbed. Rev. Horace Waller, on behalf of the Universities Mission; Mr. Campbell White, representing the Free Church; Rev. John M'Murtie, on behalf of the Established Church of Scotland; and Mr. Moir, joint manager of the African Lakes Company, also spoke. The latter mentioned that the natives in 1885, fearing annexation, invited the company to protect them and administer the country. Lord Salisbury, in reply, said

there was no work which excited so much sympathy as that which was being pursued by Europeans in Africa. In Nyassaland and the Shiré Highlands the gallant missions and the Scottish company were maintaining themselves against the great attack of Arab slavers, who recognized in these pioneers of civilization their natural enemy. It was a desperate struggle, but it was one which did not at present apparently involve the direct co-operation of the Portuguese. The missions and Europeans could only depend for their defence upon the possession of arms. These had to pass through Portuguese territory, and Portugal, said the Prime Minister, had thrown every impediment in the way of furnishing these arms. Their sympathies had not been with the missionaries. Portugal claimed the whole territory from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean. This claim was not admitted by the British Government, nor did this country consider that Portugal had any claim to the banks of Lake Nyassa or the Shiré Highlands. There was no danger, Lord Salisbury assured the deputation, that the Portuguese would lay violent hands upon any of the mission stations. The position was, however, a peculiar one; but the deputation must not expect more from the government than it could accomplish. Nyassaland was not British territory and the government could not protect the Europeans from the power which the possession of the coast gave to the Portuguese. Diplomatic action should not be wanting, and there was reason to hope that the problem would alter as civilization extended.

—Africa's Regeneration—How and When?

In a paper on British West Africa, read before the Royal Colonial Institution at Freetown, Sierra Leone, Mr. Johnston, the English Vice-Consul, spoke of the Negro races as those of "a lower mental development." This objectionable designation elicited an immediate and pungent reply through the editorial columns of *The Sierra Leone Weekly News*, in which were forcibly advocated new and important theories for the real elevation of the Negro, which certainly seem worthy of a more careful study and a more thorough trial than they have yet received by those laboring for the regeneration